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PEDIGREED SEEDS

Hybrid sweet corn,
field corn, potato, oat,
cabbage, field pea, bean,
barley, wheat, soy bean,
rye, alfalfa, clover, grass,
other forage crop seeds.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

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Department of Agriculture

FARM CHEMICALS

Seed disinfectants,
seed inoculants,
fertilizers, sulphur
gypsum, lime,
dust & spray materials.
Also drain tile.

Dear Friend:

February 26, 1940

Twenty years ago when we started growing and selling seeds of experiment station bred and test-proven strains of crops for the Northeast, the problem was to find new and better things. To-day with so many new things available from federal and state plant breeders, the problem is to select the things that are best. Fortunately the experiment stations have broadened their work of strain testing and actual performance records are available. It is part of our job to watch these trials, study the reports and be prepared to supply you with the things that have been proved best.

So the seeds offered here are, we believe, the ones that will produce those extra tons, bushels or pounds from which profits come. We hope that Quaker Hill seeds may help make 1940 a more profitable year for you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely, K. C. Livermore.

Oats, Barley, Peas and Mixtures

All the following are experiment station developed strains. They have proven their superiority in hundreds of tests in the Northeast.

Our seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and well graded with modern equipment by experienced operators. It is free from weed seeds and was grown from treated seed. Germination on all lots is 90% or better, on most of them from 96% to 99%.

LENROC OAT - Cornell's plant breeders set out to combine in a new oat the high yielding ability, feeding value and good straw characteristics of Cornelian with larger and whiter kernel characteristics from another oat. Cornelian was crossed with other varieties and out of the various oats resulting, one combined all the desired characteristics. After more than 10 years of careful testing, not only at Ithaca, but in various parts of the State, the new oat was christened Lenroc and released for commercial production.

Lenroc has averaged higher yields than Cornelian, Ithacan, Upright, Victory and other improved oats used here in the Northeast. In test after test Lenroc has produced 5 to 15 bushels more per acre than the short chunky, impressive looking Swedish type oat of which scores of carloads are shipped east annually and sold here for seeding purposes under various well advertised names. The growers who use these oats lose \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre as compared with using Lenroc.

Compared with using one's own oats for seed, an extra investment of about seventy cents per acre in Lenroc oats will give a crop enough bigger and better to more than offset the taxes on the land not only the first year but for future years, too.

It will pay the majority of oat growers in New York State very well to change to Lenroc oats, and the sooner the better. No better seed is available than that from Quaker Hill Farm. Don't delay. Order today. See prices page 5.

CORNELLIAN OAT - Second only to Lenroc in the Northeastern States. High feed value. Usually weighs 3 to 10 pounds more per bushel than other varieties. Slim, gray kernels.

UPRIGHT OAT - Outstands all others. Safest on rich or low land. Ranks high in grain yield, highest in straw yield. Best oat for green feed or hay. Large white kernels.

ALPHA BARLEY - Two row hybrid, wide adaptation, excellent straw, one of the highest yielders in Northeastern States. Ripens with Cornelian oats. Best for mixtures with oats. Best for milk production but not for beer.

WISCONSIN 38 BARLEY - Smooth bearded, 6-rowed hybrid. Yields little more than Alpha. Straw weaker. Not so good for mixed sowing. Best for beer.

WHITE CANADIAN FIELD PEAS - One of the best in yield of grain and vine growth. Grown in Idaho to escape blight infection. They are 100% disease free. Blight infected seed is unsafe.

GRAIN MIXTURES - We offer Lenroc oats and Alpha barley with or without field peas in proper proportions. These high yielders, ripening together, make the cheapest home grown feed.

GREEN FEED OR HAY MIXTURES - Oats and peas make a very nutritious green feed or hay that cattle relish. A patch handy to the lane or pasture is worth a lot when pastures dry up. Our mixture of Upright oats and disease free peas yields considerably more forage than other varieties. See prices page 5.

Field Corn

The following best meet the needs of nearly all sections of the Northeastern States. In each case, we offer seed from specially bred strains backed by years of careful selection. Germination on all lots 90% or better, most lots 95% to 98%. Our seed is extra well graded to permit the accurate and uniform planting necessary for economy of seed and maximum yields. Ungraded or partially graded seed means waste and lower yields. Seed corn kernels at Quaker Hill Farm are mechanically sorted by size and shape. In the hybrid corns, four grades are made:— large flat, medium flat, large round, medium round. In each grade the kernels are very uniform in size and shape. They produce equally well, provided the medium sizes are not planted too thickly and except in very early plantings when the larger sizes may start better. See actual size illustrations page 5.

CORNELL 29-3 HYBRID - This new corn is recommended for silage wherever West Branch Sweepstakes or corn of similar maturity has been used and for grain wherever Cornell No. 11 matures, in other words a large part of the Northeastern States. Station and farm tests have proven its merits.

It matures here in 110 to 115 days, a little after Cornell No. 11. In silage tests at Ithaca and in other parts of the State, it has equalled Sweepstakes in green weight, exceeded it in dry weight by 15% to 20% and in grain by 10% to 50%. In actual food value it generally yields 25% more than West Branch Sweepstakes, when grown for silage in New York. It grows more rapidly and more uniformly. It is leafy, ears heavily and matures just right for silage here in New York and parts of adjacent states. The risk of weather damage is less than with later varieties.

It can be grown for grain wherever Cornell No. 11 succeeds and usually yields 15% to 30% more shelled corn than Cornell No. 11, occasionally as much as 50% more. The ears show variations in the direction of all four parents, but mostly they are medium sized ears of dent or semi-flint type, reddish, yellowish or whitish in color.

Compared with most of the corn varieties now in use in New York for silage or grain, Cornell 29-3 usually produces \$10.00 to \$15.00 more value per acre. The extra cost of the seed is only fifty cents per acre. Using Cornell 29-3 means more profit and better feed.

The 29-3 seed you buy may be either a red dent kernel or a light yellow semi-flint kernel, depending upon which of the two parent hybrids was used as seed parent. They produce alike. Our certified is the red dent type; we have both kinds in the not certified. Prices on page 5.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES - The second best silage corn for most of this part of the country. Vigorous grower, leafy stalks, 9 to 11 feet. Big ears of various shades of red and variable type. Makes large tonnage of high feeding value. Matures 130 days.

CORNELL No. 11 - Highest yielding 100 to 110 day yellow dent. Averaged nearly 70 bu. shelled in N. Y. tests. About 13T. easy to handle silage with 1¼T. grain per acre. Better than large corns where seasons are short. Our Quaker Hill strain is medium early and a wonderful yielder of fine type yellow corn.

YATES FLINT - A very early high yielding corn of hybrid origin, 90 days here. Stalks 6 ft. to 7 ft. Ears large, yellow to red, mostly amber, 12-rowed. Kernels small. Ideal for feeding whole to poultry.

SHEFFIELD - Eight row flint developed in Berkshire Mts. Very early. Good yielder. Ears medium size, dark yellow. Stalks medium.

The flint corns are wilt susceptible and should not be used in wilt areas. They are recommended for most of New York and New England. See prices page 5.

Ten Dollars Extra Value From Cornell 29-3 Corn For Fifty Cents Extra Seed Cost

Quaker Hill Hybrid Sweet Corn

SEE PRICES ON PAGE 5

They actually yield 25% to 100% more than the old favorites, are much more uniform, have high quality and most of them are resistant to the dread wilt disease. The seed is produced by controlled cross pollination of two or more specially bred strains. The seed costs more, but results justify the cost many times over. Hybrid sweet corns are rapidly displacing the old kinds.

We offer hybrids that ripen at different times, each one of the best available in its ripening period. One can choose those that best suit his market or can provide a continuous supply from early to late by planting at one time several that will ripen in succession and then follow with successive plantings of a late one.

In the brief descriptions given below, the maturity dates are approximate for this section and naturally vary with locality and season. They are comparable with Golden Bantam at 80 days. For more complete descriptions, planting suggestions and directions for controlling corn borer and earworm, ask for our Sweet Corn Circular.

Yellow Hybrids - Mostly 12-rowed, some 12 to 16 rowed.

SPANCROSS - 60 days, 26 earlier than Golden Cross, several days ahead of Golden Early Market. A new and better quality hybrid than Spancross C2, P39 and others. Very resistant to wilt. Prolific yielder of very uniform, attractive, medium sized 10 to 12 rowed ears. This is the earliest wilt resistant hybrid on the market. Every gardener should plant some Spancross.

COCKCROW - 64 days. Of the real early hybrids, this is one of the best in yield, size, market type and quality. Susceptible to wilt. Should be used only north of 42nd parallel.

MARCCROSS - 64 days. Earlier than Golden Early Market, 22 days ahead of Golden Cross. Larger ears, better yield than preceding. Definitely wilt resistant. A money maker for market gardener and road side stand operators, and a source of pride and joy for home gardeners.

BAN-MARCCROSS - 74 days. Later, larger, heavier yielder, better quality than preceding. Wilt resistance about 85% to 95%. Recommended to replace Gemcross, Whipcross C6.2, Suncross or Tendergold and other mid-season hybrids.

CARMELCROSS - 74 days. A new hybrid, very much like Golden Cross but 12 days earlier. Fine appearance and quality. Wilt resistant. Should replace Whipcross C6.2.

QUAKER HILL XL - 84 days. Outstanding in sweetness, flavor and tenderness. Usually produces slightly more and larger ears than Golden Cross. Not quite so uniform. A favorite with home gardeners and road side stand operators. Resistant to wilt. Try it.

GOLDEN CROSS - 86 days. Has proved highly satisfactory where length of season and market requirements are satisfactory. Very resistant to wilt. Quaker Hill Golden Cross in experiment station trials, has for several years averaged around 10% better yields than the average of the Golden Cross samples from other sources in the trials. It is one of the few that shows 100% white tassels and silks, indicating purity and care in production.

See prices of Hybrid Sweet corns on page 5.

White Hybrid — 12-14 rowed

REDGREEN - 92 days. Sweetest and tenderest of all white corns. High yielder and very attractive. A favorite for corn roasts. Susceptible to wilt and should not be grown where wilt occurs.

Family Garden Assortment

Everybody likes sweet corn. Nothing smells or tastes so good. It's healthful and nutritious, too. But was there ever a summer when your garden supplied it as long as you wished? Usually, it's feast for a few days, then only memories until next summer. To remedy that was the idea behind our Family Garden Assortment.

Here is a package of assorted hybrid sweet corn seeds, ripening in succession, that provides an average family with an abundance of delicious fresh sweet corn from early summer till fall and plenty to can for winter. It includes 4 oz. each, Spancross, Ban-Marcross and 1 lb. Quaker Hill XL, with directions for planting. Lots of enjoyment and real savings on food costs come in this package. Decide now to feast on sweet corn this summer. For health and happiness and — yes, for food economy too, plant our sweet corn assortment. Price \$.70 postpaid in U. S.

Pop Corn

MINHYBRID 250 - A hybrid of the Japanese Hulless type, a little earlier, yielding 16% more and popping to 29% greater volume, according to Minnesota station tests. Reported wilt susceptible.

SOUTH AMERICAN YELLOW - Large stalks, ears and kernels. Yellow. Large yielder. Late. Finest popping quality. Most profitable to grow, but requires long season, at least 120 days.

JAPANESE HULLESS - Small stalks, ears and kernels. White. Lower yielder. Excellent popper. Very tender.

Seed Potatoes

Seed potato value depends mostly on (1) freedom from diseases carried in the tuber, (2) the breeding back of the strain and (3) condition of the seed. The first two cannot be told by appearances, yet are most important. The buyer must depend on the certification tag and the word of the seller.

All of the certified lots are from fields reported by the inspectors either free or very nearly free of virus diseases. The not certified lots were grown from certified seed and especially for seed use. All lots are backed by years of careful breeding. They are northern grown, well stored, well graded and guaranteed to reach you in satisfactory condition.

NEW VARIETIES

In recent years, more new varieties of potatoes have been introduced than in the preceding 50 years. On the basis of their performance records in numerous trials, Warba, Chippewa, Katahdin, and Houma deserve recognition in this area. Growers should not be too slow in adopting them. See prices page 5.

WARBA - Originated by crossing at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1926. Ten to 14 days earlier than Cobbler and has generally outyielded it on both mineral and muck soils in many parts of the Country. Quality is very good. It resembles Cobbler, but has pink eyes. Mosaic resistant; susceptible to scab, leaf roll, etc.

Warba has everything that Cobbler has and in addition, yields more and is definitely earlier. Better plant Warba for your summer supply and to market, too. We offer Maine certified.

IRISH COBBLER - For many years the main early potato. Round, white, deep eyed tuber of excellent quality. We have found Prince Edward Island Cobbler seed most satisfactory. We offer certified seed from there and not certified Cobblers grown here from P. E. I. certified seed.

CHIPPEWA - Week later than Cobbler, week earlier than Green Mountain and Katahdin, 2 weeks earlier than the Rurals. Beautiful white, flattened potato with few and shallow eyes. Cooks white and firm, not mealy as most people like. Excellent for chipping and French frying. Seems well adapted to all soils and sections of the Northern States. It is resistant to mild mosaic, susceptible to scab like Cobbler, more susceptible than the Rurals. Has made splendid yield records. We offer N. Y. certified seed.

HOUMA - Another hybrid seedling from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Mid-season potato with same requirements of cool moist season as Green Mountain. Tubers are shorter and rounder. Houma outyielded Green Mountains in Long Island and Northern New York tests in both '39 and '40. Last season in college tests at Ithaca it outyielded Chippewa and Katahdin and approximately tied with Green Mountain. It has not equalled the Rurals in Western New York. We offer surplus stock from our increased plot.

GREEN MOUNTAINS - Mid-season variety. Requires cool moist climate for best yields. We have Prince Edward Island certified seed.

KATAHDIN - Matures with Green Mountain or a few days later, a week earlier than Rurals. Fine appearing, white-skinned, round, flattened potato of very good quality. Mosaic resistant, scab susceptible. Sets lightly but develops nearly all No. 1 size potatoes. Grown extensively in Maine and liked here tho yield records so far have not been so good as Chippewa. We offer N. Y. certified seed, U. S. No. 1 and also a commercial grade from a lot that meets all certification requirements except grade. Too many wire worm holes. But worms are not carried over in the seed so real seed value is not affected. New York does not certify Commercial grade.

RUSSET RURAL - Deep rooted hardy late potato that yields well under adverse conditions. Under favorable conditions it has made record yields in the East. We offer N. Y. certified U. S. No. 1 and Mich. certified U. S. No. 1 and Commercial grade. Michigan certifies Commercial grade this year. Seasonal conditions caused too many second growth shapes in certain lots to meet U. S. No. 1 requirements. These shape characteristics will not be transmitted to the next crop.

WHITE RURALS - Smooth or White Rurals have same adaptations as Russets. Preference over Russets is increasing. Usually outyields Chippewa, Katahdin and all others in Western New York. We offer N. Y. certified seed.

Spring Wheat

Requires cool climate. Should be planted as early as possible.

SARTOV - A new introduction. Has outyielded other varieties in New York tests and is recommended by the College plant breeders. White kernels and chaff. Beardless; stiff straw.

MARQUIS - Best in the West. Similar to Sartov but has red kernels.

Buckwheat

Valuable as a substitute where other plantings have missed, also to plow under and for bee pasture. See prices page 5.

JAPANESE - Larger plant, larger kernel, larger yield. Requires better ground. Better for cover crop. 3 to 4 pecks per acre.

SILVER HULL - Smaller plant, smaller kernel. Better flour and feed. 2 to 3 pks. per acre.

Cabbage

All our cabbage seed is double treated, with hot water and with Semesan, to protect against diseases that might be carried in or on the seed and pre-emergence damping off. Post-emergence damping off can be prevented with zinc oxide.

To help control insects better plant seed in a windy location. Use calomel to prevent maggots and tobacco dust to prevent flea beetles. Apply before they appear; after is too late. Be prepared to fight cabbage worms with lead arsenate or rotenone and lice with nicotine dust. We can supply you. See prices page 5 and 6.

LOUISIANA COPENHAGEN - 57 days from setting plants, 6 days earlier than Golden Acre. Ripens more uniformly. 90% ready to cut in the first week. Average weight 2.6 lbs. More compact, smaller core, better texture, darker color than Copenhagen.

GOLDEN ACRE - 63 days from setting. Fine type, early strain developed from Copenhagen Market. Smaller heads but more uniform and compact.

COPENHAGEN MARKET - 73 days. A good yielding, fine type, more uniform ripening strain.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN - 85 days. Heavy yielding strain, large round heads, even ripening.

QUAKER HILL DANISH - 95 days. Usually one of the leaders in experiment station yield trials. Every kernel grown here from selected mature heads. More than 20 years skilled selection has produced superiority in yield, shape, solidity, color and keeping quality. The fact that hundreds of successful cabbage growers will pay \$2 to \$4 more per pound year after year for Quaker Hill Danish, proves it. This extra cost is repaid several times over.

REED'S RED DANISH - 95 days. Best of all reds. Nearly every plant makes marketable head. Very good size, wonderfully solid, beautiful color. No later than White Danish and yields nearly as well.

Soy Beans

Soy bean hay and grain have high feeding value. The beans contain 30% digestible protein and 14% digestible fats. The crop is valuable too for soil improving purposes. Several oil extraction plants in New York and Pennsylvania are now contracting considerable acreages. Soy bean production is increasing steadily here in the East.

For grain, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu., according to size in 28 in. drills and cultivate; or plant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu., with the grain drill or broadcast. Plant shallow, 1" to 2". Use the weeder as soon as the plants are 4 in. or 5 in. high and again in a week, if necessary. For hay or plowing under, plant 2 bushels with the grain drill. For silage, plant 20 pounds with usual amount of corn. Inoculate soy beans with Nitragin Culture S. See prices page 5.

The best varieties for the Northeastern States are:—

CAYUGA - Early enough to mature anywhere that corn ripens. Matures 90 to 100 days. Upright growth, 2 to 3 feet. Yields 25 to 35 bushels, small bluish black beans. Best for grain or hay where seasons are short. Not desirable for oil extraction.

SENECA - Another contribution by Cornell's plant breeders. Matures 100 to 110 days. Taller and a better yielder than Cayuga, it should replace Cayuga where seasons are long enough. Its yellow seed adapts it for oil extraction. It can be used for hay too. Seed available is very limited. Most of 1940 production will probably find a profitable seed market.

MANCHU - About 110 days to maturity. Satisfactory for planting with early silage corn or plowing down.

WILSON - About 120 days to maturity. Occasionally matures grain here, but is recommended primarily for plowing under, because of larger growth.

HABERLANDT - About 125 days to maturity. Cornell tests showed this to be the best soy to plant with such silage corns as Cornell 29-3 and Sweepstakes. A non-spreading, upright type of growth permits harvesting with little loss of beans, leaves or stems. Haberlandt reaches best stage of development when corn is ready to cut. Earlier maturing soys decrease corn yields by taking more food and water, and increase loss of beans by shelling. Later maturing soys do not produce enough beans to justify the extra costs. It is important to use a soy of the right type and right maturity with silage corn. Haberlandt is best for most of this area.

Be sure to inoculate soys with Nitragin S.

Alfalfas

Most profitable forage crop where conditions are favorable. Good stands last four to ten years. Plenty of lime, good drainage, fertile soil, weed elimination, seed inoculation, hardy seed and right variety, plus good judgment, are essential for successful stands. Prices page 5.

COMMON - Long tap rooted kind, better for, and suited only to, deep, well drained, gravelly or sandy soils with natural supply of lime. On such soils it draws food and water from the sub-soil and thrives even when summer rains are light. Not adapted to shallow or heavy soils. For this area only northern grown hardy seed should be used. We have this kind and it is of the highest purity and germination we can buy.

GRIMM - Branch rooted, variegated blossomed type, better for heavy, shallow or poorly drained soils. Resists winter heaving and is most winter hardy. Because shallower rooted it is more dependent on current rainfall and applied fertility. Hardy northern grown seed is necessary for this area. We offer Idaho Certified Blue Tag Grimm and Michigan grown Grimm not certified. All are of high purity and germination.

ONTARIO VARIEGATED - Branch rooted type of great hardiness, developed in Ontario, Canada. Same adaptation as Grimm. Import regulations require 1% of seed be dyed violet. Our seed is of highest quality obtainable and was grown in Canada.

Clovers

MEDIUM RED - Month earlier than Mammoth and than Timothy. Smaller than Mammoth, but usually makes second growth for hay or pasture or seed. Seldom survives second season after seeding. We handle only hardy northern grown seed of government verified origin and of first quality. Imported seed is not reliable.

MAMMOTH RED - Larger and later than Medium, also longer lived and generally hardier. Only one cutting a season. Ripens with timothy, red top, etc. We offer northern grown seed of top quality.

ALSIKE - Smaller, less upright in growth, longer lived than the red clovers. Will grow on soils too wet, dry, acid or poor for red clover. Often used in pasture mixture.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER - Hardest, rankest growing of the clovers. Earliest in the spring, latest in the fall. Valuable, first for soil improving, next for temporary pasture, last for hay. Lives only two seasons, but will self seed if allowed. Spring and summer are best times to sow. Use scarified seed, which germinates more quickly. In spring grains sow two weeks after the grain, so clover won't be too high when grain is harvested. Fall sowing not safe here. Unscarified or unhulled seed may be sown late in the winter on pastures, winter grains, or open ground.

WHITE DUTCH - Dwarf type, perennial clover, used for pastures and lawns with Kentucky Blue and other grasses. Requires good supply of lime.

WILD WHITE - Best clover for pastures and lawns. Recommended by Cornell pasture experts and approved in Soil Conservation Program. Hardier and more productive than White Dutch. Flowers less, spreads rapidly, makes denser sward and pasturage richer in protein. Also increases growth of other pasture plants by supplying nitrogen and keeping soil cooler and more moist by the mulching effect of its dense growth.

In a Cornell test, Kentucky Blue Grass plus Wild White Clover produced five times as much feed as Kentucky Blue Grass alone. Seed only one pound per acre, preferably in Cornell Pasture Mixture, or if no better way, broadcast on established pasture, when ground is honeycombed with frost. Mix the seed with fine sand or other carrier to help sow evenly.

We offer Kent County, England, wild white clover seed harvested from old pastures and native New York Wild White Clover seed. Both are approved by the Cornell authorities for use in the Cornell Pasture Mixture.

LADINO WHITE CLOVER - A giant type white clover similar to White Dutch but growing large enough to be used for hay. If pastured it equals White Dutch but not Wild White. Recommended in hay seedings where 2nd growth is to be pastured or where the field is to be mowed for a year or two and then pastured for a time. It is used in the Cornell Hay-Pasture Mixture. Sow 1 to 2 lbs. Inoculate with Nitragin Culture B. Prices page 5.

YELLOW TREFOIL - A small legume similar to alfalfa, especially adapted to pastures. Not perennial, but reseeds freely and so persists. Palatable and nutritious. Will grow where white clover will not. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. alone or 1 lb. in pasture mixture. Our seed is approved for the Cornell Pasture Mixture.

WILD BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL - A form developed naturally in Eastern New York probably from European seed imported years ago. It grows like alfalfa with a deep feeding tap root and a crown with many shoots; and it equals alfalfa in productivity and feeding value. But unlike alfalfa it can produce on wet and on acid soils and is more winter hardy and longer lived. It is hardier also than any of the commercial strains. This wild Bird's Foot Trefoil may prove to be that long sought substitute for alfalfa on the more acid soils of the Northeastern States. It may also substitute for white clover in pastures on acid or wet soils. And it deserves a trial on good soils, too.

Seeding in early spring, three to five pounds per acre in a mixture with other hay or pasture grasses, rather than alone, is recommended. Usually $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the seed is hard and requires weeks or even months to germinate. Inoculation is necessary. A special strain of bacteria not on the market, will be furnished with the seed.

CRIMSON CLOVER - Used in limited areas for soil improvement and cover crop purposes but seldom for pasturage or hay. Cannot stand freezing or high temperatures. In Central Jersey and southward, Crimson Clover fall sown in orchards and in or after early harvested crops, makes heavy growth during fall. Where summers are cool as in Northern New England and New York and at higher elevations elsewhere it may be sown after corn planting time to make a green manure crop. Usually sown alone, 10 to 20 lbs. per acre. Inoculate with Nitragin Culture B.

Profits Depend On Pasture Yields As Well As Other Crop Yields

Timothy

Most extensively used grass, because seed is cheap, yields well first two seasons, cures easily, is palatable. While fed mostly to horses, it has more merit for dairy cattle, if cut early, than is generally recognized. See prices page 5.

COMMON - Northern grown, of the highest quality obtainable. Purity 99.50% or better.

CORNELL NO. 1777 TIMOTHY - Best selection out of hundreds tested by Cornell plant breeders. Very uniform, medium height and maturity, very leafy, fine stemmed, retains green color long, rust resistant. Yields 25% to 30% more than ordinary timothy — better quality. Used also in pasture mixture. Sold out.

ABERYSTWYTH PASTURE TIMOTHY S50 - Short, very leafy strain with creeping habit that produces dense and persistent sward. Productive and palatable. Seeds very sparingly.

TIMOTHY AND ALSIKE MIXTURE - This natural mixture saves a little on seed costs, altho proportions are not best and weed content is often high. Our mixture contains 20% or more alsike and has low weed content.

Recommended Hay Seedings

For soil conditions as shown at left, sow the following amounts per acre:—

To cut one year	
Good	Mammoth or medium red clover 10 lbs.
Mixed	Red clover 4 lb., Alsike clover 6 lb.
Poor	Alsike clover 8 lb.
To cut two years or more	
Good	Medium red clover 3 lb., Alfalfa 6 lb., Timothy 6 lb.
Mixed	Medium red clover 3 lb., Alsike clover 5 lb., Timothy 8 lb.
Poor	Alsike clover 5 lb., Timothy 5 lb., Red top 5 lb.
To cut three years or more	
Good	Alfalfa without nurse crop 12 lb., with nurse crop 15 lb.
Mixed	Alfalfa 8 lb., Alsike clover 2 lb., Timothy 5 lb.
Poor	Alsike clover 5 lb., Timothy 5 lb., Red top 5 lb.

Miscellaneous

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS - Basis of most good pastures and lawns in the Northeastern States. Ability to spread, fine tender leaves, palatability and winter hardiness are its strong points. Shallow root system and consequent drying up in drought periods is its weakness. Full production is not reached till the third or fourth year. Requires lime and good drainage.

CANADA BLUE GRASS - Smaller, less palatable, poorer yielder than Kentucky, but grows on more acid, wetter and poorer soils, where Kentucky will not grow.

ORCHARD GRASS - Tall, tufted grass, coarse stems, not so well relished by stock. However, it is very early and stands drought well.

RED TOP - Second important hay grass. Not as salable, not as heavy yielder as timothy, but stands wet, acid or poor soils better. Produces full crop hay or pasture first year after seeding.

REED CANARY GRASS - A marshy land crop. Produces large yields 3 to 6 tons in two cuttings, palatable, nutritious hay, on low overflow lands and marshes too wet for other crops. Makes tough sod that will support horses and hay machines where they could not be used before. Or, it can be pastured throughout the season and has carried 3 or 4 head per acre. Plowing and fitting are desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Seed 5 to 7 lbs. broadcast any time, but preferably late fall or early spring. Do not sow on high ground.

SMOOTH BROME GRASS - Winter hardy, drouth resisting perennial. Underground stolons make strong sward. Leafy and especially palatable and nutritious. Sow 14 to 21 lbs. per acre alone, or 8 lbs. with 12 lbs. alfalfa in hay-pasture mixture, or substitute it for part of the blue grass in a pasture mixture.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS - Produces heavy bottom of fine leaves, relished by stock as pasture or hay. Recommended for temporary or permanent pastures and meadows to be cut 3 years or more. Seed is small, one to two pounds per acre in mixture.

SVALOF VICTORIA PERENNIAL RYE GRASS - Bred by Swedish agronomists especially for pasture use and lawns. Makes strong sward and produces heavy crop of fine leaves of excellent feeding value. This strain of rye grass is Cornell's first choice for use in the Cornell Pasture Mixture. Our seed was grown here from imported certified seed.

JAPANESE MILLET - Best of the millets. Very satisfactory for green feed or hay. Planted after corn and up to July 1st, it is ready to feed green or cut for hay in eight weeks. It supplements the pasture or the hay supply. Grows well on light soils. Sow 15 to 35 lbs.

HUNGARIAN MILLET - Can be sown later, to about July 10th, and must be fed with caution, not more than half the roughage. Sow 35 to 45 lbs. per acre.

PROSO MILLET - Grown primarily for grain. We offer Purple Top Turghai, a heavy grain yielder ripening in 60 to 70 days. Can be planted after winter barley or wheat, canning peas or other early harvested crop. Its grain is good for all livestock and ideal for poultry.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE - Belongs to cabbage family. Very nutritious. Usually grown for green feed for sheep or hogs or cattle in rows and cultivated, or broadcast. Plant 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, from May to August. Ready to feed in 8 to 10 weeks. Successive plantings extend the feeding period. Sometimes sown in spring grains and pastured in stubble. If not pastured too closely, the plants renew themselves.

SPRING VETCH - Makes high protein green feed or hay. Sow 80 lbs. per acre at oat planting time. Inoculate with Nitragin C.

HAIRY VETCH - Can be sown fall or spring, usually early fall, with rye, various proportions, 1-½ to 2 bushels total. Use Nitragin C.

SUDAN GRASS - The dairymen's friend. Sudan makes pasture, green feed, hay or silage that dairy cattle relish and respond to with milk. Sow from corn planting time to July 1st, 5 to 8 lbs. per acre in rows cultivated, or 20 to 30 lbs. broadcast. Early plantings make two cuttings. Cut for hay shortly after blooming. Seed cost is low, returns high. More dairymen should provide Sudan Grass and avoid the summer slump in milk production. *

SORGHUM - Grows as tall as corn. When rowed and cultivated like corn, sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. When broadcast, sow 40 lbs. per acre. Relished especially by horses and cattle. *

* In drought periods or after frost, certain poisons sometimes accumulate in sorghum and sudan grass. Great care should be used in feeding at such times. Tests can be made. Ask your Farm Bureau.

Pasture Seeding & Management

Pasturage is one of the most important crops for this part of the country, but it never has had the attention it deserves. In England, pasture management is as much a science as growing potatoes. Strains of grasses and clovers have been developed for pasture use that are much superior to the wild forms. The Cornell plan of pasture management and the Cornell Pasture Mixture and the Hay-Pasture Mixture formulas embody those English ideas which can be applied to advantage under our conditions. Tests and experience have proved this plan and the seeding mixtures practicable and profitable. Government soil conservation programs in New York recognize their merits and offer financial help in adopting them. Live stock farmers should give the pasture question much more attention.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT - Briefly, the Cornell plan covers fertilizing, liming, methods of seeding, seed mixture and grazing management. Ask for Cornell Pasture Leaflet No. 5. It gives the details.

CORNELL PASTURE MIXTURE - At Cornell this mixture has yielded 3,000 lbs. to over 6,000 lbs. of dry matter per acre, containing over 30% crude protein, roughly, as much dry matter as in a 10 to 16T crop of silage or as much protein as in a 3 to 6T crop of alfalfa. Pastures managed according to the Cornell plan and seeded with this mixture produce more high protein feed to the acre than do most feed crops. The mixture is:—

Kentucky Blue Grass	8 lb.	Rough Stalked Meadow Grass	1 lb.
Canada Blue Grass	2 lb.	Wild White Clover	1 lb.
Timothy	6 lb.	Yellow Trefoil	2 lb.
Perennial Rye Grass	5 lb.		

Total for 1 acre (28½ qts.) 25 lb.

We offer this mixture made up of ingredients approved by the Dept. of Agronomy, Cornell University, including Svalof Victoria Perennial Rye Grass and Kent County Old Pasture Wild White Clover, the preferred strains. Prices page 5.

CORNELL HAY-PASTURE MIXTURE - This provides hay for one to three years and pasture thereafter; or one cutting of hay and the aftermath pastured each year for two or three years, and continuous pasture thereafter. It includes:—

Medium Red Clover	2 lb.	Alfalfa	4 lb.
Alsike Clover	1 lb.	Yellow Trefoil	1 lb.
Timothy	8 lb.	Ladino White Clover	1 lb.
Kentucky Blue Grass	3 lb.		

Total for 1 acre (18 qts.) 20 lb.

IMPROVEMENT OF OLD PASTURES - In many cases, it is impossible or impracticable to apply the Cornell program in its entirety, but usually one or more of the following things may be done, and done profitably, on parts if not all of the existing pastures.

Lime, if needed and where needed, to encourage Wild White Clover and Kentucky Blue Grass.

Phosphate poorer parts, or all of the pasture, using as much as you can afford up to 600 lbs. per acre every four years. Where drill or lime sower can't be used, apply granular superphosphate with cyclone broadcaster.

Potash if needed, on sandy or gravelly places especially.

Sow Cornell Pasture Mixture on spots or parts where stand is light. Sow early in spring when ground is honeycombed. Later sowings should be dragged in, if possible.

Sow Wild White Clover alone where there are less than 3 wild clover plants per square yard.

Mulch newly seeded spots lightly with coarse or trashy manure, corn stalks or light brush to protect seedlings.

Pasture closely enough to keep all grasses from getting over 4" tall. **Mow** pastures in early June, or twice each season if necessary to keep growth of grasses and weeds down.

Scatter droppings in Fall with brush drag, spike tooth drag, or weeder. **Cut brush** and useless trees in Winter.

TERMS

Terms are cash with order or 25% payment with order and balance before shipment or COD on arrival with collection fees added.

All prices include containers and are f. o. b. here except as noted.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee all goods to be as represented and to arrive in satisfactory condition. Please examine all shipments on arrival for shortage or damage. If any, have agent note it on your receipt. Report to us promptly and we'll make it good. If you are not satisfied with the goods received and notify us within ten days, we will replace them if possible or refund payment if preferred. We do our utmost to avoid mistakes but cannot and do not assume any responsibility for the results secured from our seeds, chemicals or other materials.

PRICE CHANGES

Prices are subject to change without notice. If lower when your order is received, difference will be refunded, if higher you will be notified and may pay difference or change or cancel order. Prices include bags or other containers and loading on cars or trucks.

SWEET CORN HIGH YIELDING HYBRIDS

SPANCROSS, MARCROSS and CARMEL-CROSS:— Postpaid: 1/4 lb. 25¢; 1/2 lb. 30¢; 1 lb. 45¢; 2 to 19 lbs. 35¢ per lb.; Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 30¢; 100 lbs. or more 28¢ per lb.

REDGREEN:— 10¢ per lb. higher than the above.

BAN-MARCROSS, QUAKER HILL XL, GOLDEN CROSS and COCKCROW:— Postpaid: 1/4 lb. 20¢; 1/2 lb. 25¢; 1 lb. 35¢; 2 to 19 lbs. 25¢ per lb. Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 20¢; 100 lbs. or more, 18c per lb.

Above prices are for flat kernels. Round kernels are 5c less.

When ordering two or more hybrids use the price applying to the total pounds ordered, except on packages of less than two pounds, which should take the prices listed for their respective weights.

FAMILY GARDEN ASSORT., postpaid \$.70

POP CORN BEST VARIETIES

SOUTH AMERICAN YELLOW and JAPANESE HULLESS. Postpaid, 1/4 lb. 15¢; 1/2 lb. 20¢; 1 lb. 25¢; 2 to 19 lbs. 20¢. Freight collect, 20 to 99 lbs. 12¢; 100 lbs. or more 11¢ lb. MINHYBRID 250. Postpaid, 1/4 lb. 20¢; 1/2 lb. 30¢; 1 lb. 40¢; 2 to 19 lbs. 35¢lb. Freight collect, 20 to 100 lbs. 30¢; 100 lbs. or more 28¢ lb.

OATS Sacked 3 bu. per bag Per bu. 32 lbs.

30 Bu. OR MORE 5¢ LESS Not Certified Certified

LENROC \$.90 \$.95

CORNELLIAN \$.90 \$.95

UPRIGHT \$.90 \$.95

BARLEY Sacked 2 bu. per bag Per bu. 48 lbs.

20 Bu. OR MORE 5¢ LESS Not Certified Certified

ALPHA, 2 rowed \$1.25 \$1.35

WISCONSIN 38, 6 rowed \$1.25 \$1.35

FIELD PEAS Sacked 2 bu. per bag Per bu. 60 lbs.

10 Bu. OR MORE 10¢ LESS

WHITE CANADA, tested disease free \$3.90

MIXTURES Per bag 2 1/2 bus.

10 BAGS OR MORE 15¢ LESS

OATS & BARLEY, 100 lbs. \$2.75

Lenroc 40 lbs. Alpha 60 lbs.

PEAS, OATS & BARLEY, 110 lbs. \$4.15

Peas 30, Lenroc 32, Alpha 48 lbs.

PEAS & OATS, 108 lbs. \$5.30

Peas 60 lbs. Upright Oats 48 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT Per bu. 48 lbs.

10 BUS OR MORE 5¢ LESS

JAPANESE and SILVER HULL \$1.50

SEED TREATING MATERIALS ON PAGE SIX

FIELD CORN

Per bu. 56 lbs.

10 BUS. OR MORE 20¢ LESS

For less than 1 bu., add 10¢ to amount

YATES FLINT \$2.40

SHEFFIELD FLINT \$2.40

CORNELL NO. 11 \$2.00

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES \$2.20

Above prices are for flat kernels. Round kernels are 25¢ less, small kernels 50¢ less.

CORNELL 29-3 HYBRID Not Certified Certified

Large Flat Kernels \$4.00 \$4.50

Medium Flat Kernels \$3.50 \$4.00

Large Round Kernels \$3.50 \$4.00

Medium Round Kernels \$3.00 \$3.50

POTATOES

All F. O. B. here

Orders of 30 bags or more if placed early enough can be delivered by truck to most points in Md., Pa., N. J., N. Y., and O. at approximately car load freight rates. Ask about your order.

N. Y., Mich., and Me. potatoes are sacked in 100 lb. bags; P.E.I. in 150 lb. bags. "1st" means U. S. No. 1, 1-7/8" to 12 oz. Small means U. S. No. 1, 1 1/2" to 1-7/8". "Commercial grade" includes minor defects.

Prices are per 100 lb. bag and for less than 10 bags. For 10 to 24 bags deduct 5¢, for 25 bags or more deduct 10¢ per bag. Ask for special prices on truck loads or car loads. For part sack orders add 10¢.

WARBA, Me. cert., 1st or small \$3.00

COBBLER, P.E.I. cert., 1st or small \$2.80

COBBLER, not cert., 1st or small \$2.20

CHIPPEWA, N. Y. cert., 1st \$3.10

KATAHDIN, N. Y. cert., 1st or small \$2.90

KATAHDIN, commercial grd. from cert. \$2.60

GREEN MOUNTAIN, P.E.I. cert., 1st \$2.80

HOUMA, from increase plot, 1st or sm. \$3.20

SMOOTH RURAL, N. Y. cert., 1st or sm. \$2.70

SMOOTH RURAL, not cert., small \$2.00

RUSSET RURAL, Mich. cert., 1st or sm \$2.70

Russet Rural, Mich. pick outs from cert. \$2.50

RUSSET RURAL, N. Y. cert., 1st or sm. \$2.70

RUSSET RURAL, not cert., 1st or small \$2.00

For 10 to 24 bags, deduct 5¢; for 25 bags or more deduct 10¢ per bag.

CABBAGE

(Postage Paid)

Hot Water and Semesan Treated

Per lb. Pkt. oz. 1/4 to 1 lb. 5 lbs.

Louisiana Copenhagen .15 .40 \$4.00 \$3.50

Golden Acre .15 .40 \$4.00 \$3.50

Copenhagen Market .15 .40 \$4.00 \$3.50

Glory of Enkhuisen .15 .40 \$4.00 \$3.50

Quaker Hill Danish .20 .60 \$6.00 \$5.50

Reeds Red Danish .20 .60 \$6.00 \$5.50

SPRING WHEAT

Per bu. 60 lbs.

10 BUS. OR MORE 5¢ LESS

MARQUIS \$2.00

SARTOV \$2.50

SOY BEANS

Per bu. 60 lbs.

10 BUS. OR MORE 10¢ LESS

CAYUGA, earliest \$2.00

SENECA, new, early, yellow, prolific \$7.00

MANCHU \$2.00

HABERLANDT, best with corn for silage \$2.40

WILSON \$2.00

ALFALFA Highest quality, Northern grown 300 lbs. or more 1/4¢ less

60 lbs. per bu. Per bu. Per lb.

COMMON, hardy northern \$17.40 \$29

GRIMM, certified, blue tag \$22.80 \$38

GRIMM, not certified, northern \$18.00 \$30

ONTARIO VARIEGATED \$17.40 \$29

CLOVER Absolutely hardy. 300 lbs. or more 1/4¢ less

60 lbs. per bu. Per bu. Per lb.

MEDIUM RED, domestic \$13.80 \$.23

MAMMOTH RED, domestic \$13.80 \$.23

ALSIKE, domestic \$15.60 \$.26

W. B. SWEET CLOVER \$ 5.40 \$.09

WHITE DUTCH \$39.00 \$.65

KENT WILD WHITE \$84.00 \$1.40

N. Y. WILD WHITE \$72.00 \$1.20

LADINO WHITE \$54.00 \$.90

YELLOW TREFOIL \$10.80 \$.18

WILD BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL \$72.00 \$1.20

CRIMSON \$ 9.00 \$.15

TIMOTHY Highest Quality 200 lbs. or more, 1/4¢ less

45 lbs. Per bu. Per bu. Per lb.

BEST DOMESTIC \$3.60 \$.08

MIXED 20% ALSIKE \$4.50 \$1.10

CORNELL NO. 1777 Sold out

ABERYSTWYTH S50 \$45.00 \$1.00

MISCELLANEOUS Fancy Grade Per lb.

100 LBS. OR MORE 1/4¢ per lb. LESS

Less than 10 lbs. any kind, add 10¢

CORNELL PASTURE MIXTURE No. 1 \$.24

CORNELL HAY-PASTURE MIX. No. 2 .21

CANADA BLUE GRASS .29

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS .24

ORCHARD GRASS .22

RED TOP .17

REED CANARY GRASS .25

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS .41

SMOOTH BROME GRASS .20

SVALOF VICTORIA PER. RYE GRASS .24

E. F. 79 DANISH PER. RYE GRASS .24

JAPANESE MILLET .08

HUNGARIAN MILLET .07

PROSO MILLET .06

DWARF ESSEX RAPE .11

SORGHUM .06

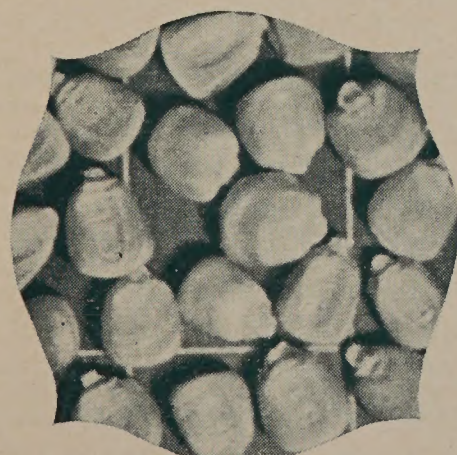
SUDAN GRASS .06

HAIRY VETCH .14

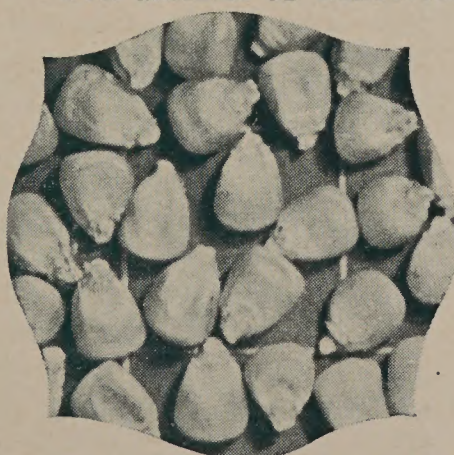
SPRING VETCH .09

SPECIAL PRICES ON TRUCK OR CAR LOADS

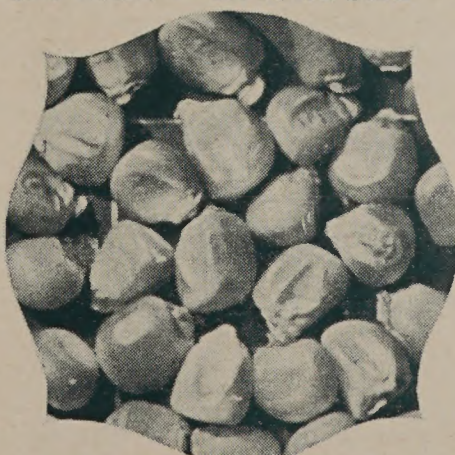
OUR GRADES OF CERTIFIED 29-3 CORN — ACTUAL SIZE



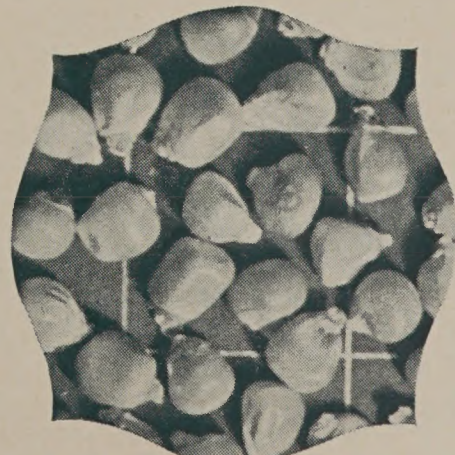
Large Flat



Medium Flat



Large Round



Medium Round

K. C. Livermore



Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

ORDER FORM

, 1940

K. C. LIVERMORE, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Dear Friend:— I wish to order the following:

_____ lbs., bus. or bags _____	@ _____	per _____	\$ _____
_____	@ _____	per _____	\$ _____
_____	@ _____	per _____	\$ _____
_____	@ _____	per _____	\$ _____
_____	@ _____	per _____	\$ _____
_____	@ _____	per _____	\$ _____

TERMS: Cash with order, or 25% cash with order and balance before shipment or on arrival with collection fees added. If balance is to be paid on delivery, give name and address of bank.

Bank _____ P. O. _____ State _____

Total _____
Check _____
or M. O. _____
Balance _____

Ship to (person) _____ P. O. _____ State _____

Freight or express station _____ State _____ Railroad _____

Shipping instructions _____

Name and address of person ordering, if different from above _____

SEED TREATING MATERIALS

NITRAGIN LEGUME INOCULANTS:—

CULTURE A for alfalfa, sweet clover and CULTURE B for medium, mammoth, alsike, white, crimson clovers, ½ bu. size 30c; 1 bu. 50c; 2½ bu. \$1.00.
CULTURE C for vetches, field peas, garden peas and CULTURE D for field and garden beans, ½ bu. size 25c; 1 bu. 40c; 5 bu. \$1.70; 12½ bu. \$4.00.
CULTURE S for soy beans, 1 bu. size 30c; 5 bu. \$1.00; 10 bu. \$1.40.
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT, ½ pt. (treats 1 bu. corn) 60c; pt. (treats 2 bu. corn) \$1.00; qt. (treats 4 bu. corn) \$1.75.
SCARE CROW, ½ pt. (treats 1 bu. corn) 40c; pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00.
CERESAN for oats, barley, wheat, 1 lb. treats 32 bu.; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.25.
SEMESAN JR. for corn, 2 oz. per bu.; 4 oz. 30c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.
SEMESAN for vegetables and flower seeds and bulbs; 2 oz. 35c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$10.00.
SEMESAN BEL for potatoes; 1 lb. per 60 to 80 bu.; 4 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.50; 25 lbs. \$30.00.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. For potatoes, cabbage, etc., in ¼ lb. boxes; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 - 4 lbs. \$2.70 per lb.; 5 lbs. up \$2.50 per lb., express collect. Special prices on bulk lots.
YELLOW OXIDE OF MERCURY for potatoes, 1 lb. treats 100 or more bu.; ½ lb. \$2.00; 1 - 4 lbs. \$3.20 per lb.; 5 lbs. up \$1.90 per lb.
CALOMEL for cabbage, turnip, radish, ½ lb. \$2.00; ¾ lb. \$3.20; 1 - 4 lbs. \$3.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. up, \$2.80 per lb.
RED OXIDE OF COPPER for peas, spinach, beets, 1 teaspoon per lb., or 2½ lbs. per cwt.; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.50. Special prices on larger quantities.
ZINC OXIDE for seed beds, ½ to 1 oz. per sq. ft.; 1 - 9 lbs. 25c per lb.; 10 - 49 lbs. 20c per lb., postage paid. Freight collect 50 lb. bags, \$5.00; 100 lb. bags \$9.00.
GRAPHITE, for coating peas to prevent breakage after treating; 2 oz. per bu.; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 - 4 lbs. 35c per lb.; 5 lbs. up, 30c per lb., postage paid. Freight collect, 100 lb. bags, \$16.00.
GUM ARABIC POWDER, to make calomel stick to cabbage seed; 1 oz. per lb. seed. 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 30c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 85c.
FORMALDEHYDE, for seed treating and soil disinfecting, (40%); 1 lb. can 40c; 5 cans up 35c each. Special prices on large quantities in bulk.
TOBACCO POWDER, to repel flea beetles, squash bugs, etc., or fumigating; 1 to 4 lbs., 15c per lb.; 5 to 29 lbs., 10c per lb., postage paid; 30 to 99 lbs., 5c per lb.; 100 lb. bags, \$4.00 per bag freight collect.

SULPHUR, for seed potatoes. Altho not generally recommended by potato authorities, many growers dust freshly cut seed with sulphur to prevent molding. From ½ to 1 lb. to the bushel is mixed with the seed. This may help to control scab, rhizoctonia and other surface borne diseases. Some growers put 1 to 2 lbs. of sulphur over each bushel of seed as it is dumped in the planter hopper. The action of the machine coats the seed fairly well and the surplus runs into the row. Too much sulphur in the row delays sprouting. Other growers mix sulphur with the fertilizer at the rate of 25 to 50 lbs. per acre.

The last two practices help control scab. Scab is carried by a fungus that cannot live in acid soils (PH 5.5 or lower) and sulphur makes soils more acid.

When scab conditions are bad, the soil should be treated rather than the seed. The same treatment also controls scab gnat and milliped injury. Apply sulphur only where needed; apply 200 to 800 lbs. per acre depending on the severity of the scab or as indicated by soil tests; apply after plowing and mix thoroly at least 4" deep. Use our Free Flow Sulphur. It drills better and is economical. One application lasts years. Prices f.o.b. here, 3c lb.; \$2.50 per cwt.; \$40.00 per ton. Special prices on ton lots or more delivered from factory.

DUST AND SPRAY MATERIALS

Our prices on protective materials for field and garden crops will be given in a special Farm Chemicals circular ready about April 1st. Materials and equipment for controlling sweet corn ear worm by the oil method will be listed. Better plan to protect your profits from insects and diseases. Shall we send you a copy?

A NEW HIGHER YIELDING WHEAT

During the summer our Winter Wheat and Rye circular will be ready. It will list Yorkwin, the best soft white winter wheat yet available and also a new to-be-named hard red wheat of astonishing yielding ability. Last summer it yielded from 10 to over 40% better than the other improved varieties grown here in Western New York. We are booking reservation orders now subject to price confirmation.

DRAIN TILE

Tile draining is the farm owner's best investment. Costs are still low; they may be much higher another year. Prices at our yard are, per 1000 twelve inch length: 3 in. \$39.00; 4 in. \$46.00; 6 in. \$87.00; branch tile, 3 in. 25c; 4 in. 35c; 6 in. 45c each. Weights of straight tile are approximately 5.5 lbs., 7 lbs. and 14.5 lbs. each for sizes listed. Other sizes available from factory. Truck load and car load prices quoted on request.

Postmaster: If not deliverable return to K. C. Livermore Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Return postage guaranteed.

ATTENTION-

All Progressive Farmers-

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Permit No. 2

THIS
CIRCULAR
WILL HELP YOU
TO GREATER PROFITS



You Will Save And Make By Using Our Better Bred Seeds

